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THE TEXAS STORY

By WILLIS BALLINGER

IN 1946, in my book *By Vote Of The People* I predicted that by 1956 it would be determined irrevocably whether the American tradition would survive or perish. Today even cautious observers fear that the Congressional elections this fall may be the prelude to total disaster in '56 — that if the radicals (Democrats and Republicans) impressively recapture Congress in November they will be provided with economic and political power for a paralyzing sweep two years later dooming us to some form of collectivism internally and internationally.

Informed patriots who know the seriousness of the situation are valiantly trying to hold the line. But the fundamental weakness of pro-Americanism is all too apparent. The secret of radicalism's progress has been its ideological and actional unity. The looming failure of pro-Americanism is its ideological and actional disunity — its enormous potential strength frittered away among numerous groups who seem to be more interested in their favorite schisms or personal ambitions than in uniting against the enemy.

Three groups threaten traditional America — Communists, socialists and internationalists. The Communists would like to use violence — but prudently content themselves for the present with supporting "creeping socialism", fully aware of the fact that a socialist state is the vestibule to Communism. The internationalists — the backbone of whom are Communists and socialists — push for a world government as a short cut to socializing the U. S. and getting control of its vast wealth. Supporting these three groups are numerous dupes who suffer from delusions induced by propaganda about "economic justice", "abundance for all", "world peace" or the "brotherhood of man". Only by a concerted effort against all these groups can the American tradition be saved. But there's the rub.

The Administration in Washington, supposedly in office to curb the New Deal, conserves and extends much of its domestic socialism, works for conversion of the UN into a world government, deems socialists all right for government employment, throws away its trump political card of Communist infiltration and strives to discredit Senator McCarthy.

On Capitol Hill pro-American strength is pathetically sundered. Legislators favoring the exposure of Communists dissipate their efforts squabbling over methods; others who profess unyielding opposition to world government either do nothing about curbing — or actually support — the UN, which works around the clock to undermine U. S. sov-

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ereignty and make of itself the first world government; many who despise Communists shy away from attacking socialists — or blindly dismiss them as harmless. Then there are legislators who are all for free enterprise in business, but tumble for vote-getting New Deal measures borrowed from Karl Marx.

Having watched for some time this melancholy splintering of the spirit of *pro patria,* we had long concluded that what the country needs is the inspiration of even just one candidate for the national legislature standing on a platform sternly rejecting compromises with radical pressure groups and prescribing, with the objectivity of a physician, sound treatment for a U.S.A. seriously diseased by foreign ideologies; a sort of political Moses, relying on principle to point the way out of imminent darkness. It now seems that in Texas, a State which has given convincing demonstration of the benefits of free enterprise, and is noted for its virile nationalism, just this kind of candidate has appeared.

Dudley T. Dougherty, Texas State Legislator and prosperous independent oil man of Beeville — has had the courage (his enemies call it "gall") to challenge Senator Lyndon Johnson, Senate Minority Leader, for his seat. It is a Democratic primary contest which appears to have all the makings of a contemporary version of the Biblical hassle between David and Goliath. And observers say that young Dougherty's sling shot (if he gets a few breaks) shows promise of being fully as deadly as that of the Old Testament hero. It is fashioned out of Johnson's vulnerable political record and his (Dougherty's) stirring platform which reflects the nation-wide popular resentment.

THE TALL, DARK, HANDSOME Johnson has not been able in six years to allay a moral odor which enveloped his election to the Senate in '48. Nor has he been able to call off the political vendetta sworn against him and his followers by powerful politicians who charge that the Johnson camp stole the election by a bit of crude politics reminiscent of a New York Boss Tweed. Johnson's opponent was former Governor Coke Stevenson — and Johnson won by 87 votes after some strange doings in Jim Wells County.

Governor Stevenson obtained an injunction from a Federal District Judge barring Johnson's name from the ballot until two Masters in Chancery had looked into the matter. Then — say the anti-Johnsonites — things began to happen. President Truman suddenly hurried to Texas and went into a huddle with Speaker Sam Rayburn. Johnson's attorneys appealed to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black who issued an order staying the injunction. Later on, when Senate investigators headed toward Texas the ballot boxes were insolently burned.

Whatever the truth about these "strange doings" those after Johnson's political scalp have counts against him which are of more importance to the national scene. The record shows he was a slavish partisan of Franklin Roosevelt — and still is a worshiper of his memory. Elected to the House in '37, Johnson ran on a 100% Roosevelt platform. During the election they say he boasted that, while some people accused him of being a "rubber stamp" for Roosevelt, he considered the designation an honor — and thereafter responded

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joyfully to every whistle from the White House.

Nationalist-minded Texans also are down on Johnson for being too friendly to the internationalists; for being uncritical of foreign spending programs now bleeding our taxpayers white; for solidly supporting NATO, the military phantom which, under the pretense that it protects us and our allies against the Kremlin, has cost us untold millions; for supporting the UN in spite of its faithless record in the Korean war, and even though its persistent plots against the Constitution have been exposed by the American Bar Association; for voting for the Status of Forces Treaty which turned American soldiers over to foreign courts; and for voting against the Bricker Amendment, which would for a certainty prevent treaties and executive agreements from destroying the Constitution. Texans also think Johnson has been too soft on Communists and socialists. He never lifted a finger to help in the exposure of the Acheson State Department; while he declares himself to be against Communism he has never given the slightest encouragement to the courageous congressional committees which have turned up so many Communists of the Fifth Amendment variety. As a public power advocate Johnson upholds the socialism of TVA (and its phony cheap rates).

A vote for Johnson — many Texans feel — will be a vote for more centralization of power and socialism in Washington; for more of the internationalism which is designed to abolish the U.S.A.; and for more covering up of Communist infiltrators. By contrast, Dougherty's program is hailed as collecting under one banner the aspirations of countless disillusioned Americans.

Here is the rather remarkable program for which young Dougherty solemnly pledges himself to work — if elected:

(1) Get the UN out of the U.S. as quickly as possible thus terminating its vital usefulness to the Russians as a spy base in the Western Hemisphere; demand of the UN that it either expel Russia and all Communist nations or we will withdraw; cut off all financial support of UN agencies like UNESCO; revise UN dues so that the U.S. will cease to be a "sucker" for the greater part of its costs — costs that benefit only Europe and Asia.

(2) Promptly wind up all government aid programs to Europe and Asia. The only real defense for America is American air power. Our alleged Allies have no intention of building up real military resistance to the Kremlin. Last year England was spending more than twice as much on socialized medicine and pensions than on armament; and the obvious power of Communists and Socialists in England, France and Italy makes them poor risks as Allies. Spend what money we have on American military power.

(3) End diplomatic relations with Russia and all Communist nations. When we recognized Russia, the Reds solemnly promised to cease their revolutionary activities in the U.S. — a pledge immediately broken. For twenty years Russia has steadily expanded its revolutionary activities in America while we foolishly continued recognition. Our embassies in Communist countries are worthless to us — but Communist embassies here

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are worth their weight in gold to the Hammer and Sickle. All are bases for espionage and the distribution of Communist propaganda in the Western Hemisphere. Ending diplomatic relations with Communist countries would deal world Communism a strong blow.

(4) Outlaw the Communist Party in the U.S. and jail every known Communist; repudiate Yalta and Potsdam agreements as soiling our national honor; repeal the Status of Forces Treaty turning American soldiers over to the prejudiced juries and judges and the often unfair procedures of foreign courts; pass the Bricker Amendment to the Constitution — the Amendment drafted by the ablest lawyers of the American Bar Association and overwhelmingly ratified *three times* by the Association's House of Delegates.

(5) Enthusiastic support for congressional committees investigating Communist infiltration of the nation. Dougherty, however, would demand that these committees also expose *socialist infiltration.*

(6) Vigorously uphold the McCarran-Walter immigration law; adhere to limited immigration; report illegal entrants; maintain adequate border patrols. Experts estimate that hundreds of thousands of illegal, permanent immigrants pour into the U.S. each year across the Mexican border, that tens of thousands walk across the Canadian border, and Canada has practically no security checks on European immigration. It is estimated that there are now from three to five million illegal entrants in the U.S. Dougherty would force them out partly because many are dangerous radicals, also in order to preserve economic opportunity for legitimate Americans.

(7) On domestic issues Dougherty is for real tax cuts achieved by business economies in the military and the cutting off of foreign aid; getting the Federal Government out of private business; tax ceilings on Federal spending; thorough revision of social security on a pay-as-you-go basis, confining its benefits to the lowest income classes, pruning away absurd handouts for misfortunes which self-respecting people should bear themselves; fair play for small business men by enforcing the anti-trust laws against unfair trade practices; tariff relief for American industries suffering from unfair foreign competition.

No one knows whether Dougherty can beat Johnson. The present Senator is a shrewd politician, of great personal charm, with a powerful organization built with Federal patronage. But Texas observers say that if former Governor Coke Stevenson really gets into the battle and if Governor Shivers gives a helping hand to young Dougherty, anything is possible.

But whatever happens — it is exciting and heartening in these critical times to see a young man stand up for election on a platform of basic American principles, appealing for pro-American unity to the end that the underminers of our great heritage "shall not pass". Anyway, win or lose, the Dougherty program is likely to make history by the example which he sets for candidates in the rest of the country.

Willis Ballinger, noted economist and writer, contributes frequently to Human Events.

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HUMAN EVENTS

FRANK C. HANIGHEN, *Editor* FRANK CHODOROV, *Associate Editor*

Volume XI, No. 15 Wednesday, April 14, 1954 Washington, D. C.

Hydrogen Bomb Probe: Almost a year ago, in our issue of April 29, 1953, HUMAN EVENTS, predicted the opening of the present atom bomb security affair, saying: "The next focal point of Congressional investigation will be the higher personnel of our atomic energy organization. Believe it or not — despite the Fuchs and Rosenberg cases — there is still something to look into."

We knew when we wrote the story that Senator McCarthy was busy with the matter, but we were incorrect as to this being the "next" piece of spy business. We did not know that McCarthy and his committee, particularly Senator Symington, were convinced that there had been a suspicious delay in the decision to make the H-Bomb, back in 1949-50. But no publicity came out. The reason, we now learn, was because Vice-President Nixon asked that the investigation on the loyalty of Oppenheimer be kept hush-hush. McCarthy acceded, in the interests of national security. But his enterprise in looking into the matter, it now appears clearly, led to the White House and the Atomic Energy Commission going into the matter more thoroughly later.

Additionally, we may now disclose that a year ago and more, not only Oppenheimer, but the names of other scientists, believed to be "security risks", were the subject of much anguished private discussion in official quarters. As it was explained to us, there were official fears that some of these scientists might leave the country, or might be spirited away by Soviet agents — beyond the Iron Curtain. Melodrama could not be ruled out. Bruno Pontecorvo, British atomic scientist, who disappeared beyond the Iron Curtain, was a case in point. Official circles emphasized that an atomic scientist holds within his head some awesome secrets and data and can walk off, or be taken off, to the enemy. Hence, it was explained to us, the matter had to be handled with great care and delicacy. We shall keep this in mind as the present probe gets under way. Today, there is talk that some scientists should be placed in protective custody.

Oppenheimer may be proved quite loyal by the current hearings of the AEC board. But we must report that many people are highly suspicious of the way he "leaked" the story to the press. The normal feasible way of obtaining full, impartial press coverage in such a situation is to release it first to the three great wire services — the A.P., the U.P., and the I.N.S. Instead, Dr. Oppenheimer gave it to newspapers of "liberal" suasion, with a dubious reputation for impartiality in respect to the whole security question. Why? Observers do not like the "slickness" of this press "operation".

Meanwhile, many newspapers which have joined the attacks against Senator McCarthy have reason to repent. McCarthy, ten days ago, made no charges about the hydrogen bomb affair. He asked a legitimate question: "If there had been no Communists in Government, why did we delay for 18 months — delay our research in the hydrogen bomb?"

Yet, the Washington *Evening Star* — which is typical of much of the press — referred to his question and related statements as another of McCarthy's "typically reckless declarations", "particularly irresponsible" and with approval quoted a Democratic congressman who said "that McCarthy doesn't know what he's talking about . . ." The *Star* and the Congressman owe McCarthy an apology.

Indo-China: Despite Dulles' ability to rally Western nations to form an Asiatic front against Communist aggression, military circles here in Washington are skeptical about the practicality of U.S. military intervention in Indo-China, where the French are pressed hard by Communist forces. They cite the following reasons:

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(1) There is no Syngman Rhee, no strong Indo-Chinese will to fight the Communists, because of French failure to give the Indo-Chinese independence. Remember that Rhee and his ROK's were essential to our fight in Korea.

(2) It's all very well, as Admiral Radford seems to have in mind, to fight a "sea-air" war against the Indo-Chinese Communists. But technically Radford's carriers cannot alone accomplish much, unless gradual and inexorable sending of U.S. ground forces goes on. There must be stations where U.S. land forces can ascertain the value of air-strikes from carriers or from land-strips. Slowly and gradually, we will be drawn into establishing "strong points" and blockhouses, like the French. Unless France gives freedom to Vietnamese and they then wage intensive land warfare, our troops will have to be drawn in. (There's a rumor today that Radford has asked Ike for permission to send in 2 Marine divisions.) Inevitably, under such adverse conditions we'll be bogged down in fruitless and expensive jungle warfare — "worse than Korea".

Illinois Warning: The remarkably persistent reports of pollsters picturing President Eisenhower as top political favorite in the nation received a setback in his own Party as some observers view the returns from Illinois primary contests. The most important contest was that for the Republican Senatorial nomination. The winner, Joseph T. Meek, vigorously championed the Bricker Amendment to the Constitution (bitterly opposed by the Administration), larger tax cuts, and full support for the investigations of Senator Joe McCarthy (chief nightmare of the Administration). Not far behind Meek when he crossed the line a winner was former Legion Commander Edward A. Hayes — highly critical of the Administration particularly for its opposition to the Bricker Amendment and its New Deal foreign policies. Trailing a poor third was Austin L. Wyman, Chicago attorney, who stood four square behind Ike's policies.

There were fears that Representative Harold Velde, Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, might have serious trouble. In the Democratic primary there was only one candidate, and there were rumors that Democrats supporting the Truman line — i.e., that there is no Communist menace in the nation — were going to cross over into the Republican primary to get Velde's scalp. Velde had all-out opposition from powerful church organizations and figures who apparently took their cue from Bishop Oxnam in castigating the House Committee and its Chairman. The Representative came through handily leaving his nearest opponent far behind. Velde is, of course, on the same blacklist as McCarthy among left-wing White House advisers and his sweeping victory was definitely a rebuke to these advisers by the voters.

In another contest Representative Robert B. Chiperfield was challenged by his opponent for his support of Administration foreign aid programs and for being too much of an internationalist. This opponent apparently gave Chiperfield a real scare because the incumbent Representative won by only a comparatively small margin. Illinois observers feel that this close call for Chiperfield may make him reconsider his rather docile support of the Eisenhower foreign policies — an attitude acquired only when the Republicans took office a year ago. Before that Chiperfield had a consistent record of opposition to foreign spending policies and other goals of the international crowd.

Not Merely Gossip: The Administration is feeling pressure from rank and file Republicans in regard to the famous Status of Forces treaty, which provides that American soldiers and sailors stationed abroad may be tried by foreign courts and imprisoned in foreign jails. The case of Private Keefe, now serving a five-year term in a French jail, for stealing a French taxi for a joyride is well-known. At the recent Women's Republican meeting in Washington, this issue proved a burning one among the various questions brought up by the women delegates, so much so that a State Department assistant secretary was brought in to "brief" the protestants.

Significant, also, is the fact that one of the leaders of the fight against the Status of Forces agreement filed his name as a candidate for Republican nomination for Governor of Maryland. He is Marine General P. A. Del Valle (retired) and he has been very active in court action (brought by his organization,

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Defenders of the Constitution) in behalf of the imprisoned Private Keefe. The General seeks to defeat incumbent Republican Governor T. R. McKeldin. The latter has been under heavy fire by radio broadcaster Fulton Lewis, Jr. for his tolerance of crime conditions in the "Free State" and by conservative Republican groups who dislike what they deem McKelden's too faithful subservience to the Eisenhower Administration.

● Watch for another campaign by the "liberal" press against Mr. Scott McLeod, State Department Director of Security, and target of those who dislike McLeod's "tough policy" towards security risks within the Department. Recently, the "liberals" succeeded in taking away from McLeod his power over the Personnel ("hire and fire") division. But now McLeod has shown up running the Inspection Division (in addition to his other duties) and demanding a further and more extensive "clean-out". In newspaper circles, McLeod — like McCarthy — is regarded as a "marked man" for his anti-Red efforts.

● A good deal of skepticism is going the rounds in the Senate about the Hawaii and Alaska Statehood bills. One remark that has gained much currency is that if the bills pass, the Senate will have four additional Senators of New Deal, if not outright left-wing, complexion; from Hawaii they will carry the label of "Republican" and will probably be Japanese in race; from Alaska they will be called "Democrats", but will bear about as much relation to Senator Harry Byrd as does Senator Lehman of New York. The two territories are regarded as "handout" areas.

Byrd and George: A serious rift has developed in the Southern Democratic ranks which threatens damage to conservative strength in the Senate. The division is between Senator Byrd of Virginia and Senator Walter George of Georgia. The former opposes cuts in taxes lest the budget be even more severely unbalanced than it is; the latter, long an advocate of a balanced budget, now has reversed himself and wants to increase individual income tax deductions which would cause a very large deficit. Capital observers remark that not in twenty years have the two prominent Democratic conservatives differed so sharply on such an issue.

Those who have talked to George say that he expresses alarm over the prospect of an early and deep depression, using the words, "panic in 90 days". Byrd shares the belief of most economists that the present recession will remain comparatively light. The Virginian fears that if the George ideas prevail the budget will remain unbalanced for many years to come, with resulting dangerous inflation. No one understands just why George has shifted. But it is believed that he has been moving more closely towards Northern New Deal Democrats who talk depression for purely partisan purposes. If the Senator from Georgia continues to follow this course, he could gravely weaken the congressional alliance between conservatives of both parties which has long served as a check to collectivist policies.

McCarthy and Catholic Church: The attack on Senator McCarthy by Roman Catholic auxiliary Bishop Shiel has given an erroneous impression of opposition to the Wisconsin Senator within his own denomination, as the situation is viewed here in Washington.

Canvassing opinions among Catholic Church circles here, we gather that Bishop Sheil is regarded as speaking only for himself; he is thought of as an *enfant terrible* within the church. At most, he represents only the "social" group within the Church, a relatively minor group which seeks to play a "liberal" and pro-union role. Leaders in this wing, particularly Bishop Sheil, are close to labor union bosses and have reportedly been unhappily impressed by the shift of feeling among labor union rank and file to support of McCarthy. Last week, we mentioned a poll (reported in the Chicago *Tribune*) taken by a Congressman in an Ohio district, often regarded as an area which votes "typically" in the American scene. In that poll, 59 per cent queried, voiced approval of McCarthy, but significantly among labor people, 83 per cent favored the Wisconsin man. It should be realized, in any analysis of public opinion, that the impact of McCarthy has cut sharply right across all previous classification of groups.

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Clerical circles here also minimize the opposition of the Jesuit national weekly *America* to McCarthy. They say that the weekly is out of step not only with Catholic opinion in general on this subject, but also with most Jesuits. The editorial control of this weekly has been for some time in the hands of a few Jesuits who sympathize with the "social" group in the Church. Those within the Church who watch the trends of opinion expressed in the approximately 100 diocesan weeklies note that most of these show approval for McCarthy; they deem these publications more typical of American Catholic reactions than the Jesuit publication. A phone call to one Catholic institution of higher learning near the Capital yesterday drew the statement that the entire faculty, all priests, stood solidly behind the Wisconsin Senator.

Our sources remark with wonder that the press generally gave extensive coverage and unusual prominence to Bishop Sheil's remarks, far more so than they gave to a much more thought provoking scene which took place over a week ago in New York. There Senator McCarthy addressed a police force dinner and heard the police Chaplain award effusive praise to the Senator. Significantly, the best known prelate in the United States, Cardinal Archbishop Spellman, was present and gave approval to the Chaplain's remarks. The appearance of the Cardinal was scarcely an accident.

Modern Brigandage: When we read in history books about brigands of old, the rough boys who held up caravans on the road to market and demanded tribute for permission to pass, we dismiss it as an oddity of the "dark ages". That kind of stuff is associated in our minds with illiteracy, weak government, disorganized society. It could not happen in our enlightened times.

Then we read in the *Wall Street Journal*, edition of April 13, 1954, about brigands (beg pardon, labor union leaders) who are demanding tribute from workers for permission to work, and collecting it from the owners under threat of picketing if they refuse to come across. The Teamster's Union leader testified before a House investigating committee, that in some cases workers are "enrolled" in the union without knowing it. He said that this dragooning was done because the workers who did not join the union of their own free will were "guilty of unfair labor practices".

There is no moral difference between such labor union practices and those of the avowed highwaymen of olden times; except that the highwaymen risked their lives in collecting tribute, while the labor union thieves operate under the protection of the law. Indeed, these fellows not only have the sanction of the law, they have the sanction of public opinion.

The question is, does the law prevent or encourage crime?

One Dollar Books: From the Foundation for Social Research, 1521 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal., come two good books for college students. They run around one hundred pages in length, which is about all a good analyst needs to bring out the highlights of almost any subject. And they sell for One Dollar each.

Union Monopoly, by V. Orval Watts, is an economist's uninhibited analysis of the effects on our common welfare of the concentration of power in the hands of self-styled "leaders" of labor. We found particularly illuminating one chapter entitled: "What's Wrong with Taft-Hartley?". The answer: The Wagner Labor Relations Act of 1935.

Handbook on Propaganda, by Oliver Carlson, aims "to make available to alert citizens in all walks of life . . . some basic facts about propaganda — what it is — how it functions — and how to combat it". Carlson played an important role in organizing California voters in 1950 to elect Richard M. Nixon U.S. Senator, defeating Helen Gahagan Douglas.

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